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ROMANIAN DISARMAMENT APPEAL TO CSCE PARLIAMENTS

LD241245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/3 1984 -- Romania's parliament endorsed in its March 24 session the following appeal addressed to the Supreme Soviet of USSR, U.S. Congress, the parliaments of the European countries in whose territories medium-range nuclear missiles are being emplaced, to the parliaments of the other European countries and Canada:

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, profoundly worried about the unprecedented worsening of international situation, consequent to the beginning of the emplacement in Europe of new nuclear missiles, fully backs the calls addressed at the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 21-22, 1984 by the country's President Nicolae Ceausescu to heads of state and government, to politicians and all peoples of the world to rally their efforts and collaborate ever more closely for seeking out, until it is not too late, the best ways to prevent the international situation from worsening, to stop the dangerous arms race and rescue mankind from nuclear catastrophe, to entrench a climate of peace, collaboration, confidence and understanding in Europe and the world over.

The beginning of the emplacement by the United States of the medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European states is a new stage of the nuclear arms race. It has brought about nuclear counter-measures adopted by the Soviet Union. Consequent to these actions, a new stage of nuclear arming started in Europe which leads to a drastic worsening of the situation on the continent and to an increased danger of nuclear war.

The intensification of the nuclear arming considerably enhances the danger of a world war which, under the current circumstances, will turn inevitably into a nuclear war that will lead to annihilation of life on our planet. The gravity of the current international situation resides in the intensification of the nuclear arms race which is the greatest danger since, unlike any classical weapons, even the most sophisticated ones, the use of nuclear weapons will lead not only to the destruction of a tremendous number of human lives and socio-economic objectives, but to the destruction of the whole of mankind, of the very conditions of life on our planet. Account should be taken of the very severe warning of scientists, Soviet and American sceintists included, who have shown that the use only of a small part of the huge nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and USSR will bring about a nuclear winter, will lead to the death of life on earth.

Starting from this grave danger, we consider that by no means can be accepted the justification that the production and emplacement of new nuclear weapons can be a way of strengthening peoples' security and peace. On the contrary, any new nuclear weapon can only increase the people's insecurity, the danger of destruction of human civilization, of humankind, of the very conditions of existence of life on the planet. The employment of nuclear weapons affects those who want to resort to these weapons and the other states alike. Nobody will be able to stay away from the effects of employment of the nuclear weapons. Therefore, in the case of a nuclear war, there will be neither vanquished nor vanquisher. The normal, natural course of mankind, of the whole life on our planet will be broken. That is why we consider that the paramount issues of our age are the cessation of the nuclear arms race, the elimination of the war danger, the safeguarding and consolidation of peace. Everything possible should be done to defend people's supreme right to peace, freedom, independence, existence and life.

Setting out from parliaments' supreme responsibility to peoples, for the cause of peace and life of all the nations of the world, we must do our best to stop the emplacement of nuclear medium-range missiles, to pass to the elimination of all nuclear weapons from our continent and, then, to general disarmament, to the building of a world of peace and collaboration, free from weapons and wars.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania calls on the Congress of the United States of America to work for the halting of the emplacement of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries and for no more nuclear weapons to be located in the European Continent, for a passage to negotiations on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and other nuclear weaponry from Europe. The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania also calls on the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to take measures to stop the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union concomittantly with the cessation of the location of American medium-range missiles.

We call on the U.S. Congress and on the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to start from their own interests, from the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world and to act -- after measures to halt the location of American medium-range nuclear missiles are adopted and the Soviet Union stops the application of the announced nuclear countermeasures -- for the resumption of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, to reach proper accords and agreements on halting the location and deployment of nuclear missiles in the continent, withdrawing the ones in place and freeing the continent from any nuclear weapons.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania calls on the parliaments of the European countries where nuclear medium-range missiles have started being located to resolutely act for the halting of the emplacement of medium-range nuclear missiles, as they are responsible to their peoples, for peace in Europe and all over the world and until a proper accord is reached, to stop the dispatch of new nuclear weapons to their territories.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania also calls on the parliaments of the other European countries and of Canada to rally their efforts and work to determine the halting of the emplacement of American meidum-range nuclear missiles and the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, for the undelayed resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that negotiations -- conducted in a spirit of confidence and high responsibility -- can result in accords meant to eliminate the danger of a devastating nuclear war. The proposals made in this respect by socialist countries, as well as those made by various states and heads of state and government, by politicians, provide prerequisites to pass on to constructive negotiations and to reach adequate understandings.

As the siting of the nuclear missiles affects the life and existence of all European peoples, all the states in the continent have to commit themselves and participate actively to implement the agreements and understandings concerning the elimination of missiles from Europe and halting the progress toward nuclear catastrophe. In this sense we believe that in the Soviet-American talks in one way or another, there should participate also the countries in the two military blocs, as well as other European states, in order to make their contribution to reaching an agreement and adequate understandings.

Setting out from the great responsiblity borne by parliaments before their own peoples -- as representatives of their will-- the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania proposes organization of a meeting of representatives of parliaments of European countries as well as of the United States and Canada, in order to debate the very grave situation existing in our continent and to work out and propose new adequate ways and means conducive to halting the emplacement of American nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries as well as the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to a resumption of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in view of reaching agreements and understandings on halting the nuclear arms race, apt to open the way to liberating the continent from all types of nuclear weapons.

We are asking all parliaments and all parliamentarians to meet the aspirations and confidence of all peoples, their wish of peace, freedom, disarmament, security and independence, to halt the dangerous course towards nuclear precipice, to provide the triumph of peace and collaboration on our planet, before it is too late.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses the belief that all the governments will take into account the aspirations and will of the peoples that in manifestations express their firm resolve to live and collaborate in the climate of peace, security and collaboration, in a better and juster world, free of nuclear weapons, of all weapons, free of wars.

Being so convinced, we, the deputies of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reassert our resolve to implement unflinchingly the policy of peace and collaboration promoted by Socialist Romania, and call on all parliaments and parliamentarians of European countries, the United States and Canada to join efforts and work together in order to contribute to diminishing the international tension, halting the nuclear arms race, and achieving understandings opening the way to a total elimination of the nuclear weapons from the continent and of the threat of a devastating nuclear war.

Setting out from the fact that we are greatly responsible before our peoples, let us hold dearer than anything the foremost interests of safeguarding the people's life, the human civilization, and let us work and do our utmost to build a world of international peace and collaboration.

BULGARIAN INITIATIVE ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU101857 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 6 Apr 84 pp 3-4

[Goran Gotev article: "Balkan Soil Without Strontium Poisoning"]

[Excerpts] Thanks to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territories of certain Western European allies of the United States, the military plans for a "disarming first strike" have transformed the threat of a devastating nuclear conflict into a new reality.

Unfortunately, the Balkans are now more than a powder keg. The American military bases in two Balkan countries are equipped with nuclear missiles, and the daily escalation of rearmament increases the risk of an apocalyptic devastation in a geographical area which has been the birth place and the cradle of human civilization and culture.

Naturally, we can only welcome the maturity, realism, and farsightedness of the Balkan leaders who, concerned about the future of their peoples, have clearly and categorically tabled the question of the life and destiny of our peninsula -- namely, the question of transforming it into a nuclear-free zone.

It is by no means a coincidence that the initiative adopted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first party and state leader of socialist Bulgaria, to convene an all-Balkan conference devoted to the transformation of the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, was announced on the same day on which our people celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of their state.

The initiative of convening the Athens conference belongs to Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister. The readiness which all Balkan states, with the exception of Albania, demonstrated in responding to this initiative is significant for the importance and topical character of the problems discussed.

There is even more: The level of the delegations which Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Turkey, as well as Yugoslavia dispatched to the meeting determined its role as the first Balkan forum since the end of World War II with the participation of highranking government experts entrusted with the task of preparing future steps for the consolidation of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans as well as for the elimination of nuclear weapons from the Balkan territory.

Our peninsula is a long way from being that oasis of peace we long for. It is a part of Europe, a part of the world, and the cold winds that are blowing over our planet are inevitably exerting their influence on our atmosphere as well. In addition to this, not only the complicated international conflicts and contradictions, but the existing differences and problems in the relations between individual Balkan states are creating further difficulties along the path of the all-Balkan understanding we are striving for.

Our country's stand on this question is well known. As for the existing controversial questions in bilateral relations, we have always thought that they should not be overdramatized and overrated. They should by no means be an obstacle to the expansion of the fruitful dialogue. What is even more important -- the settlement of these contradictions and conflicts, often inherited from the past, should not be considered as a preliminary condition for the development of future cooperation. To express such stands would mean to stop the natural process of rapprochement. It would mean to stop an ever growing economic and cultural exchange among the Balkan peoples. In this respect, however, things are also touching upon the cornerstone of inter-Balkan confidence; namely, on the following question: elimination of the greatest hotbed of alarm and distrust; elimination of the existence of foreign mass destruction weapons on the Balkan territory.

Unfortunately, the situation in this respect is becoming increasingly dangerous. Following the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territories of certain Western European neighbor countries, the Balkans are within the range of new American first strike weapons. The danger is particularly great since, unlike the Soviet Union, the United States has not assumed and is not likely to assume a commitment to not be the first to use nuclear weapons. There is even more: The new U.S. missiles are the material basis of the military doctrine on a "disarming first strike." In other words, the United States and NATO have adopted the strategy of nuclaar aggression.

It is naturally difficult to establish mutual confidence among neighbors if some of them have hidden the hatchet behind their door. This is even more difficult when the hatchet belongs to someone else, and the neighbor is incapable of stopping the owner of the hatchet from implementing his devastating threat. This is why the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is likely to remove the most serious source of tension and distrust among countries, particularly among those who belong to different military alliances.

Certain opinions were also voiced at the Athens meeting pertaining to the fact that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans should allegedly be preceded by a much more expanded process of disarmament involving the great nuclear powers. However, everyone must be aware of the fact that such a stand would be likely to doom to inaction the efforts of the Balkan countries aimed at freeing their territories from the deadly weapons. Actually, such a stand is likely to entrust foreign powers with the care of guaranteeing the security of the Balkan countries. Such passive fatalism, however, would be to the great detriment of the Balkan peoples, condemning them to continue their existence under the threat of nuclear disaster.

The opponents of the idea of a nuclear-free Balkan Peninsula often claim that since certain Balkan countries belong to military pacts, this fact in itself would prevent the attainment of a valid agreement on banning nuclear weapons from the Balkan territory. This pseudoargument has nothing in common with the actual situation. Participation in military pacts does not deprive any country of the right to decide whether it should, or should not, permit the deployment of another country's weapons on its own territory. In addition, if a country assumes the obligation to free its territory from nuclear weapons, this does not mean that it should abandon the alliance to which it belongs, nor does it mean that it would be forced to forego the security guarantees which it enjoys by dint of being a member of a military bloc.

The stand of the Soviet Union, which as a close neighbor of certain Balkan states supports their efforts to transform the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons and is ready to observe its statute, if such a statute should be accepted by the interested countries in this area, is a favorable factor in the implementation of the initiative of the nuclear disarmament of the Balkans.

The path toward the elimination of nuclear weapons from the Balkan Peninsula is already to open. It will be long and difficult, but our united peoples are capable of reaching the goal they aspire to: The Balkans -- free of instruments of nuclear disaster, the Balkans -- free of strontium poisoning.

ROMANIA CALLS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN IN GENEVA

AU101216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1049 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 10/4 1984 -- Taking the floor within the debates of the Geneva disarmament conference, the Romanian delegation declared for a complete ban on and total destruction of chemical weapons. They also presented a string of concrete proposals with regard to the way of reporting the stockpiles of chemical weapons in existence, the need for drafting a programme for their progressive, stage-wise destruction by a specific schedule.

As seen by Romania, such a programme has to start with the supertoxical chemical warfare means and end with the destruction of the less toxical substances with incapacitating effects as well as of the stocks whose period of effectiveness expired or that cannot be used.

The Romanian delegation also advanced proposals related to the need for the convenanting of a proper system of checking on the observance of the obligations the states parties to the future convention will assume, a system which should consist of blended national and international means as well as of an aggregate of methods of on the spot inspection.

HUNGARIAN PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON EUROMISSILES

For a Helsinki radio account of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Aczel's comments on Hungary's stand on the Euromissile issue, see the Finland subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 11 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS 'DISGRACEFUL'

AU101537 Sofia BTA in English 1404 GMT 10 April 84

["The Logic of the Aggressor" -- BTA headline]

[Text] April 10, Sofia (Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator) -- Official Washington is employing the language of an aggressor ever more openly concerning Nicaragua.

With a cynicism which reminds us of the times when the U.S.A. declared an economic blockade on Cuba, Washington's institutions justify the mining of Nicaraguan ports -- an act of gross arbitrariness which caused nothing but anger and outrage all over the world -- with the so called "Soviet threat".

CIA's participation in the mining of the ports of an independent and sovereign country is disgraceful. Its activities were denounced even by the U.S.A.'s most faithful allies. France offered her cooperation in clearing the mines. This Paris initiative gave rise to harsh remarks of disapproval in Washington.

The brutal actions of the U.S.A. relation to Nicaragua were also denounced by the Security Council. The states of the Contadora Group too, gave a clear and categorical expression of their disapproval of the steps taken by the Pentagon and the CIA. Yesterday in Madrid the leaders of the Socialist International, Mr Willy Brandt, Mr Bruno Kreisky and Mr Felipe Gonzalez in their turn defined the mining of the Nicaraguan ports as a criminal act which does not serve peace in the region.

At the same time the couds are ominously clotting together. THE NEW YORK TIMES announced yesterday that "the U.S.A. has a ready plan for sending troops in Central America" which has been approved by President Reagan.

The declaration that the U.S.A. will not recognize the possible sentence against it issued by the International Court in The Hague in the coming two years is also indicative. Managua has initiated a lawsuit at the International Court against Washington for mining its ports and constant subversive activities against Nicaragua. It is not without reason that the question arises: Why in the coming two years?

It is obvious that the U.S.A. hopes that through their plan for interference they will succeed in crushing down the revolutionary government in Managua.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Zhivkov Luncheon for Florakis

AU101817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov attended the luncheon. Nikos Kaloudis, Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, was also among those present.

Zhivkov-Florakis Talks

AU101226 Sofia BTA in English 1151 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, who is currently paying a working visit here. The leaders of the two communist parties strongly condemned the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries as a particularly dangerous and irresponsible act. The stepped up and so-called peaceful statements from Washington, dictated by ad hoc considerations and by the striving to calm down the public opinion, cannot strip the United States of the responsibility for the failure of the Geneva talks, of the responsibility for the new leg in the arms race, the initiation of which was their fault, pointed out Mr T. Zhivkov and Mr Kh. Florakis.

Expressing their deep concern over the persisting aggravation of the international situation, they condemned resolutely the aggressive actions and the gross interference of the United States in various parts of the world and their ambitions for military superiority and political hegemony, which undermine the foundations of the normal relations between states and increase the threat of a thermonuclear war.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis think that more than ever before it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement, to strengthen the solidarity and the unity in action of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, against the demagogy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism.

They also stressed the significance of the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for overcoming the nuclear threat, for terminating the arms race and for resuming dialogue, detente and peaceful cooperation.

The two leaders expressed the willingness of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party to continue to contribute to the efforts at strengthening peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans, for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. They said they stood for a just and speedy settlement of the Cyprus issue in line with the resolution of the United Nations for an independent, demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus, for a just solution of the Middle East problem.

At the meeting both Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kharilaos Florakis reaffirmed the complete coincidence of the views of the two parties on all discussed issues and gave a high assessment to the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party. With great satisfaction the two leaders marked the upward development of Bulgaro-Greek relations and pointed out that their further deepening and expansion is in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Greek people, in the interests of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

BOZHINOV, VO VAN KIET DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU102011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Vientamese Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Vietnam.

They discussed questions of the further development of relations in implementing the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam. Particular attention was devoted to opportunities of expanding bilateral cooperation in new fields of the economy and under new forms of cooperation.

DZHUROV VISITS LIBYA, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU1O1059 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Lieutenant Colonel Lyubomir Mikhaylov, NARODNA ARMIYA special correspondent in Libya]

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr -- At the invitation of General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Tripoli yesterday.

At the airport, which was decorated with the national flags of Bulgaria and Libya, Army General Dobri Dzhurov was welcomed by General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, generals and officers of the Libyan Armed Forces, and members of the Bulgarian mission in Libya. Filip Ishpekov, Bulgarian ambassador to Libya, was also present.

An orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries, and afterward Army General Dobri Dzhurov saluted the honor guard.

At Tripoli airport the esteemed guest said that the goal of his visit was to continue the past friendly ties between the two countries and their armed forces. He said he was sure that this visit will contribute to their further development and expansion.

The official motorcade then left for the residence where the Bulgarian minister of national defense will stay during his brief visit to the country.

General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir last night gave a dinner in honor of Army General Dobri Dzhurov and the members of his delegation.

This morning Army General Dobri Dzhurov laid a wreath at the monument of those who have perished for Libya's independence. Immediately after the ceremony, the talks between the two military delegations began.

General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir assessed highly the efforts of the Bulgarian party and state leadership in supporting the Libyan revolution and Libya's anti-imperialist stand. He expressed Libya's desire to expand cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life, including the military one.

Army General Dzhurov briefed his Libyan colleague on the building and defense of socialism in Bulgaria. He emphasized that the cooperation between the two countries has traditionally been fruitful, and that it received a further impetus following the last meeting between the first leaders of Bulgaria and Libya, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Their personal friendship and cordial meetings are the basis of our comprehensive successes. There is an understanding between them about the volume, trends, and meaning of the cooperation in the widest possible aspects. This requires from us a particular responsibility for fulfilling the agreements reached between our first leaders, Army General Dobri Dzhurov said.

After the official talks, which were held in a spirit of particular cordiality and full unanimity of views on issues in various spheres of political and economic life, Army General Dzhurov and General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir signed the appropriate documents.

The Bulgarian military delegation will depart from Tripoli for home on 9 April.

ZHIVKOV MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH YAR

AU091051 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, in which he conveys most sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic.

The telegram expresses confidence in the further expansion and intensification of relations between the two countries to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of peace, security, and international understanding.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT FEATURES SECTION ON EUROPE

AU101500 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 6 April carries on its pages 3 through 10, an approximately 40,000-word special section entitled "Europe," prepared in cooperation with the following dailies: BERLINER ZEITUNG, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, ROMANIA LIBERA, IZVESTIYA, MAGYAR NEMZET, and SVOBODNE SLOVO.

The section is introduced by a short passage in both Bulgarian and English explaining that the special edition, "Europe-84", is the first to appear this year and that it "expresses the desire to touch on the basic problems which the old continent confronts nowadays." The articles on the section's first page are placed under the headline "We Must Struggle for Peace Every Day," those on the second under "Nuclear-Free Zones -- Oases of Peace," and those on the third which deal with Bulgarian activities abroad, and with the Antonov case, under "Bulgarian Tract." The other pages are entitled "Let Us Save the Planet," "Politics, Economy," "Science, Achievements, Projects," "Ecology," and "Society, Culture, Man." As the headlines suggest, the pages carry articles on the respective subjects, some of them by Bulgarian authors, some excerpted from the dailies noted above. Of the articles, the following four are of note:

1. A 4,500-word report on a round-table discussion on pages 3, 6, and 8 by Vasil Asparukhov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent in Moscow, entitled "Anticommunism -- Political Danger," with the participation of the following Soviet officials: Yuriy Kashlev, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, Vladimir Smolyanskiy, doctor of philosophical sciences and head of a department at the Scientific Council on Foreign Ideological Currents at the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Gennadiy Khromushin, doctor of economic sciences and professor at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The discussion focuses on the policy of anticommunism as conducted by capitalist ideologists, especially by those in the United States.

The participants analyze the various forms of anticommunism in the Western world, which, according to them, always follow pragmatic purposes.

The main question discussed is the following: "Can we consider anticommunism, which is laid down as the basis of foreign political actions of the American Administration, as a purely ideological phenomenon?" Vladimir Smolyanskiy answers this question by pointing out that anticommunism is a "complex phenomenon. In Western propaganda, however, constant efforts are made to imply that anticommunism is solely directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries."

Khromushin endorses this view, adding that anticommunism is a "strategy directed against all peoples, including the American people themselves." Yuriy Kashlev cites "the famous Richard Pipes," former member of the Reagan team, as saying in this connection: "The Soviet Union must either change its social system or prepare for nuclear war."

Smolyanskiy further dwells on Pipes and his theories about Russia in the Middle Ages and the more recent past, comparing the conditions existing in those times to the ones existing in the USSR today. He adds that all these "pseudoscientific exercises applied by Pipes and other Western ideologists pursue one goal -- to contribute to transforming anticommunism into a policy of diktat directed against all peoples in the world. It is no coincidence that anti-Sovietism is the basis of anticommunism. To the USSR today are attributed several preposterous aspirations, such as the use of detente to achieve military advantages, as well as the aspiration to implant the Soviet model throughout the world and the striving to destroy capitalism by war."

Khromushin analyzes methods of Western "anti-Soviet propaganda" and asserts that the "U.S. State Department has become an instrument for promoting purely ideological initiaties." He refers to an "international conference on the democratization of socialist countries organized by the State Department, under pressure from the White House."

The last passage of the discussion refers to the "human rights" policy promoted under the Carter administration and "revived under Reagan." Vladimir Smolyanskiy states: "Anti-Sovietism manifests itself in different forms. They will be used by Reagan in his election campaign. In the first place we will witness a revival of the propaganda campaign about alleged violations of human rights in our country and other socialist states. We will be submitted a list with specific names of people who have been refused exit visas, despite the fact that these refusals conformed with the strict observance of our laws and international legal norms." Smolyanskiy then dwells on the "lack of basic human rights in capitalist countries." Kashlev adds that under the Carter administration attempts were made to "conceal traditional anticommunism behind the mask of the human rights policy and to replace it by this policy," but that this policy has failed as well. He adds that the Reagan administration "has laid down gross anticommunism as a foundation of its foreign policy." It is Reagan's aspiration, he says, to "achieve victory through nuclear war, do away with the socialist system, and attain ideological expansion in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, that is, to stop the progressive processes in these areas of the world."

The round-table discussion concludes: "We can point out that these senseless actions of the American Administration are the cause of our present situation; never before has the world been so close to the possibility of the eruption of a devastating thermonuclear war."

2. The section carries, on page 3 and 4, a 3,000-word article by Goran Gotev, entitled "Balkan Soil Without Strontium Poisoning," which argues the case for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Gotev praises the "maturity, realism and farsightedness of the Balkan leaders who, concerned about the future of their peoples, have clearly and categorically put forward the question of life and destiny on our peninsula -- namely the question of transforming it into a nuclear-free zone."

After discussing the recent Athens experts conference on the subject, the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, which, he says, has brought "the Balkans...within range of new American first-strike weapons," and the need to build confidence among neighboring Balkan states, Gotev addresses the topic of participation in different military alliances. The opponents of the idea of a nuclear-free Balkan Peninsula, he says, often claim that because certain Balkan countries belong to military pacts, this fact in itself would prevent the attainment of a valid agreement on banning nuclear weapons from Balkan territory. Gotev rebuts this argumentation and says: "Participation in military pacts does not deprive any country of the right to decide whether it should or should not permit the deployment of another country's weapons on its own territory." Thus, Gotev says, if a country assumes the obligation to free its territory from nuclear weapons, this does not mean that it should abandon the alliance to which it belongs or be forced to forgo the security guarantees which it enjoys by dint of being a member of a military bloc.

3. On page 5 the section carries a 1,500-word article by Docent Konstandin Kochev, lecturer at Sofia University, entitled "Sentence in the Purpose of Clarifying Whether the Defendant Should be Sentenced," in the case of the attempt against Pope John Paul II, stating that Antonov's guilt has not been "proved" and that despite the fact that his guilt was "refuted" during the investigation, he is still in prison. Kochev asserts that the truth will "inevitably prevail, but nevertheless, against our will, we must speak with sad irony about 'Justice Italian Style.'" Kochev analyzes in detail Italian court procedures and stresses that they reflect the "grave crisis of the bourgeois legal system." He adds: "Situations of crisis in this field are often manifested in the wave of organized crime and terrorism, in kidnappings and robberies -- cases in which the police shows its importance, and the courts of justice manifest their partiality. Thus, in defending law and order they in fact achieve obvious arbitrariness and illegality."

The arrest and detention of Antonov, Kochev argues, are solely based on Agca's "lies and inventions," which have been categorically refuted during the investigation. He adds: "The contacts between Italian and Bulgarian investigation organs have also been useful for revealing the turth. Cooperation on a reciprocal basis and the opportunity to carry out individual investigations have actually permitted an accurate establishment of facts and shortened the time of investigation; this form of cooperation could be used with even greater effect."

Kochev expresses his conviction that "justice will prevail" in Antonov's case, and that the "burden of proof will certainly fall on those who have expressed the accusation."

4. On page 7 there is an 800-word commentary by Emil Aladezhemov from Vienna, entitled "Trying to Escape a Specific Answer," on the Vienna negotiations to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe. According to Aladezhemov, the main question now is: "Will the West change its tactics in the dialogue with the East?" Comparing the attitude of the West in Vienna to that in Stockholm, he says: "The European dialogue between East and West continues. This is a positive fact. However, the negotiations cannot be an end in themselves, or as some diplomats put it, negotiations for the sake of negotiations. They should, like all sensible things, have a good beginning and an even happier end. Or, to put it even more briefly, the result is important. Escape from this result or fear of it -- this is the characteristic feature of Western European diplomacy."

OBZINA RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

AU101149 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CSSR delegation led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, returned to Prague on Saturday (7 April) from its working visit to France. During the visit Comrade Obzina opened Czechoslovak Day at the international trade fair in Lyon and visited the specialized international exhibition of the Transo-Metal digitally controlled machine tools. In Paris the CSSR deputy premier was received by Laurent Fabius, French minister of industry and research. In concluding his visit, Jaromir Obzina conducted negotiations with Maxim Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party (PCF) Politburo and PCF Central Committee secretary.

BILATERAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED

LD101953 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today Chairman of the Chinese State Economic Committee Zhu Rongji, who leaded an economic delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They came out for wider mutually advantageous cooperation for which favourable conditions exist, especially in the economic sphere.

Zhu Rongji also met with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, for talks on economic and technical cooperation and exchange of information on the needs of the economies of the two countries.

The protocol signed at the close of the visit of the Chinese economic delegation by Minister Urban and Zhu Rongji said that the visit will contribute to an extension of bilateral cooperation in trade, economy, science, and technology earlier in the day. Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations were discussed by Zhu Rongji with Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

CPCZ, ISRAELI CP SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU091141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr -- Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, this Friday [6 April] received a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Tawfig Toubi, member of the party's Politburo. The delegation is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the spirit of the traditional international relations, the two representatives briefed each other on the activities of the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Israel and on the situations in their respective countries. They exchanged opinions on the further deepening of mutual cooperation; on issues pertaining to the international communist and workers movements; and on certain international problems, above all the developments in the Middle East. In conclusion of their deliberations, an agreement was signed on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Israel.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA

AU091050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the national day of Socialist Ethiopia -- Victory Day. In the telegram, they wished him many further successes in building a new, socially just society. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the relations of traditional friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between Czechoslovakia and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to successfully deepen and develop.

BILAK ADDRESSES SOCIALIST ACADEMY CONFERENCE

LD101703 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] A working conference of officials of the CSSR Socialist Academy was held in Prague today, devoted to the current internal and international situation. The conference was addressed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He paid tribute to the work of the Socialist Academy and its lecturers, who are developing extensive political and educational activity among the public in various branches and spheres of life, while noting the need for improvements.

When speaking about the internal political situation, Comrade Vasil Bilak said that the past period had brought valuable successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. This had also been manifested in the economy of our states, when we succeeded, despite poor external conditions, in developing industrial production and maintaining and strengthening living standards. However, he pointed out that satisfaction with the results achieved must not be permitted; mobilizing reserves in all spheres and increasing people's work activity and initiative must continue.

He devoted the further part of his speech to international relations. He recalled that due to imperialism and its desire for supremacy, the world has found itself in a real danger of conflict. At the same time, the current situation in Europe, which has become the number one hotbed of tension as a result of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons, poses the most dangerous problem. Therefore, it is essential to continue to explain the current development of the international situation and show a way out on the basis of the policy of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed.

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR FIRST 2 MONTHS OF 1984

AU091640 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 7 Apr 84 p 1

["(IK)"--signed editorial: "On a Topical Theme; a Favorable Beginning on the Road"]

[Summary] "The first quarter of our national economic plan is already behind us. However, the overall results are known only for the first 2 months of this year, and they show that for the economy we have favorably set out on the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and that we have sustained the accelerated dynamics of development which we achieved last year.

This means that, even in the very first months, attention in the national economy has been concentrated both on fulfilling planned production regarding quantity and on fulfilling the qualitative indexes which tell us how efficiently we handle our economy and how rationally we use fuels, energy, raw materials, metals, materials, production facilities, and manpower."

During the first months of 1984, our industrial production increased by 6.6 percent compared with the same period last year. Basically, we are fulfilling the tasks of deemphasizing production which consumes too many imported raw and other materials and also energy, although not as well as planned. Production in heavy engineering increased by 6.2 percent compared with last year; in general engineering the figure is 12.9 percent, in electrical engineering 13.5 percent, in timber processing 7.3 percent, in the pulp and paper industry 8.4 percent, in the glass, ceramics, and porcelain industry 7.3 percent, in metallurgy 2.5 percent, in chemistry 4.5 percent, and in building materials 4.5 percent. However, we must critically view the fact that the production of electric power has increased by 8 percent; this indicates that certain power consumers are not trying to cut down their power consumption and are also violating discipline in this field.

It is gratifying that deliveries in domestic and foreign trade are increasing more rapidly than planned for the year. Overall exports have increased by 18.3 percent, with exports to the socialist countries increasing 12.4 percent and those to nonsocialist countries 31.1 percent. We must continue supporting the efforts aimed at the innovation process, which is designed to increase the utility of our goods abroad.

Compared with the same period last year, our building production has increased by 3.5 percent. The procurement of animal produce from agricultural enterprises was favorable; deliveries of animals for slaughter, including poultry for slaughter, increased by 27,600 tons; the figure for milk is 55.1 million liters and for eggs 51.8 million eggs. A most significant issue is the rational use of fodder reserves.

Despite the "generally successful beginning of this economic year, we must see that not all economic organizations and enterprises are equally contributing to this. A number of them have not fulfilled their tasks, it is there that one should take measures for a better fulfillment of the plan, because time flies and a few days ago we entered the second quarter."

1983 ECONOMIC CRIME: RISE IN GROUP OFFENSES

AU090942 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Apr 84 p 4

["(IMJ)"-signed report]

[Text] Prague -- In recent years we have undoubtedly succeeded in improving the citizens' attitude toward socialist property and in enhancing the protection of this property against dishonest people. In certain working places, however, shortcomings regarding care for the values entrusted to them, and in control activities as well continue to persist. As was stated at yesterday's press conference by the staff of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, up to 31,050 instances of economic criminality were ascertained last year; they have caused losses to society amounting to more than Kcs167 million. A substantial part of punishable activities continues to be the theft of financial means and commodities, particularly in the spheres of trade, transportation, and agriculture. Unlike the preceding years, there has been an increase in the number of offenses committed by groups. The interenterprise management and control bodies should definitely play a more active role in the protection of the economy.

MITTAG REFUSES TO DISCUSS CREDIT ISSUE IN FRG

AU091700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Hannover (ND) -- In response to questions by FRG journalists on whether the "pleasing upswing in German-German trade with a scope of over 15 billion [no monetary unit as received] in 1983 can be further expanded," Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR State Council, stated that especially now he considers a turnover of 15.2 billion with mutual growth rates of 8 percent to be a great achievement. Even more possibilities for liberalizing trade, for creating medium-sized enterprises, and for pursuing development certainly exist. One will see this in the coming months.

As to the question of whether we want to discuss credits for the GDR at this fair, Guenter Mittag said that his task is not to discuss credits here or anywhere else. Of course, international trade needs financing. He does not know any large country that does not carry out its business activity on the basis of credits or financing conditions. The corresponding foreign trade organs are responsible for that. Therefore, it does not at all pay to discuss this subject.

The important thing is, Guenter Mittag said, that one must take a path that leads away from confrontation, a path conducive to worldwide trade and thus also to economic relations on the basis of mutual advantage and reliability.

In this spirit both sides are interested in expanding this development in the economic field -- and they have discussed this -- because it serves people and certainly contributes, particularly at a time like this with the world in such a very serious situation, to the preservation of peace. The GDR is ready to accept a high responsibility and proceeds from a consistent position of preventing a nuclear inferno. The GDR has always worked for this with all its strength -- Erich Honecker especially has done so with great fervor -- and all measures which the GDR has taken serve this end.

HONECKER LETTER TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD101921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

["Erich Honecker: To Guarantee Mankind a Peaceful Future -- Letter in Reply to an Appeal by Leading Representatives of the Socialist International" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has replied to an appeal by leading representatives of the Socialist International to the heads of states of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. In this appeal, which the GDR press has reported in full, the representatives of the Socialist International expressed their concern at the deterioration in the international sitation which has taken place and urged all heads of state of the CSCE countries to support the achievement of a change in international relations and work for a halt to the nuclear arms race and the creation of a climate of trust.

The text of Erich Honecker's letter to Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and the chairman of the SPD, which has also been sent to the other leaders of the socialist, social democratic, and labor parties which belong to the Socialist International, is as follows:

Dear Mr Brandt, I have noted the appeal of the Socialist International to the heads of state of the CSCE participating states with great interest. It reflects the concern of the social democrat and socialist parties at the dangerous situation which has arisen and also the efforts for the preservation of peace and the continuation of detente.

I agree with you that, in view of the aggravated international situation, a change in international relations is urgently needed. For all responsible statesmen and politicians there is, therefore, irrespective of other differences of opinion, no more important task than that of doing one's utmost to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The GDR has demonstrated that it is prepared to join with all forces that are seriously prepared to put an end to the frenzied arms buildup. Its proposals, put forward in the Prague declaration of 28 June 1983, thus remain highly relevant. Agreements to stop the arms race and limit and reduce armaments are feasible only on the basis of the principles of parity and equal security, that is, by abandoning the pursuit of military superiority. It is now up to the United States and the NATO states to remove the obstacles they have erected with the deployment of their first-strike weapons in Europe.

The Stockholm conference can make a major contribution to the lessening of the danger of war and toward genuine steps to build confidence and achieve disarmament. That is possible if all its participants are guided in word and deed by its mandate, responsibly, and constructively to seek solutions in line with the security interests of all participating states. Above all, a pledge by the states possessing nuclear weapons that they would not be the first to use them and the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO not to use military force and to maintain peaceful relations could avert harm to the world.

The GDR will continue to press for all opportunities to be used both at the Stockholm conference and in the political dialogue between East and West. It affirms its readiness to continue the frank exchange of views with the social democratic and socialist parties in the Socialist International with a view to seeking together for possibilities and ways which will help secure world peace.

Yours faithfully, E. Honecker

TISCH TO WFTU: SOCIAL PROGRESS REQUIRES PEACE

LD101755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr (ADN) -- On Tuesday at the 31st session of the WFTU in Paris, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, underlined the great responsibility of the trade unions in the present situation. It will essentially depend on them whether the forces who want peace will increasingly unite their efforts in joint actions to avert the current dangers. There has been progress in the striving for joint actions, said Harry Tisch. It can be noted with satisfaction that there is a growing recognition that the solution of social problems is ultimately not possible without peace, without disarmament, and without a halt to the arms race. This was demonstrated by the most recent activities of the peace forces in West European countries, which were held with the active participation of trade unions and which were in part organized by them.

The GDR trade unionists are working toward ensuring that the many proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states are implemented. Peaceful coexistence must triumph and there is no alternative to it.

Harry Tisch stated that the Berlin appeal of the trade unions of European socialist countries and the open letter from Prague to the working people and unions of Europe were received with interest and for the most part positively assessed by the overwhelming number of trade unions in Western and northern Europe.

Even if the proposed conference of European trade unions for peace and disarmament could not at present be realized, in many peoples' view the convening of the conference should still be resolutely campaigned for. This applies also to the preparation and implementation of the Fifth European Trade Union Conference, which should deal with the subject of economic cooperation between East and West and the latter's promotion by the trade unions, which is a particularly topical issue at present. The FDGB works to ensure that the damage brought about by the deployment of NATO missiles is limited as much as possible. The chairman of the FDGB National Executive pointed out in conclusion that included among the sure experiences of the GDR citizens is the recognition that the stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace.

Further discussions at the meeting also centered on the preservation of peace, the struggle for disarmament, against mass unemployment in the capitalist countries, and against hunger and apartheid.

FELFE RECEIVES PLANNING OFFICIAL ION CEAUSESCU

AU110715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) 10/4/1984 -- On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the RCP and Romanian state, was conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and great success in the activity he carries at the head of the RCP for construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

On behalf of the RCP leadership, of Nicolae Ceausescu himself, Erich Honecker was conveyed wishes of good health, prosperity and success in his activity.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED, by Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first-deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, now visiting the GDR.

The delegation headed by Ion Ceausescu also conducted talks with Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture and forestry of the GDR.

SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC PACTS WITH CSSR TO 1990

AU101020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 84 p 6

["Communique" on the 26th meeting of the Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Commission]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 26th meeting of the Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Commission took place from 3 to 5 April in Berlin. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR state planning commission.

During his stay in Berlin Svatopluk Potac was received for a friendly talk by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The consultations of the 26th meeting of the economic commission centered on reviewing the fulfillment as well as on measures for further implementing the agreements of the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED, Erich Honecker, and the CPCZ, Gustav Husak, for deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation of both countries of October 1982 and 1983. Both sides agreed that the cooperation in the various fields has reached a quantitatively and qualitatively high level and is successfully and continuously developing to the mutual benefit.

In the course of the 26th meeting the government agreement on cooperation in the field of the development, production, and the use of industrial robots and manipulators, including accessory products, as well as a protocol for government agreement on long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the field of production and utilization of olefins were signed. Both agreements contain measures for comprehensive cooperation into the period after 1990.

The chairmen of both sides of the economic commission conducted a discussion on the level of the implementation of the government agreement concluded between the two countries on cooperation in the field of television picture tubes in the Berlin television electronics VEB. They praised the results achieved so far and laid down measures for its further implementation.

In the "7 October" Berlin machine tool VEB combine, the members of the economic commission for machine engineering of both sections discussed the level of specialization and cooperation, especially in the field of the development, production, and application of electronic control systems for machine tools. Here, too, further measures were agreed.

After a thorough discussion, concerted proposals for expanding and deepening cooperation in such fields as entertainment electronics, the chemical industry, microbiology, microelectronics, open pit mining equipment, selected machine systems for the textile, clothing, and shoe industry, and the glass and ceramics industry that are important for the national economy of both countries were confirmed.

The economic commission took notice of the level in the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period and discussed the continuation of this work.

Both sides discussed the level of the implementation of the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 and praised the good development of foreign trade relations in 1983. The protocol on the goods exchange for 1984 continues the continuous development of the foreign trade turnover between the two countries with an agreed volume of R2.6 billion and an increase by 3 percent in relation to the volume of the past year. In the discussion there was an exchange of views on the development of the goods exchange and cooperation in third markets.

The delegation discussed in detail the further implementation of the program of selected main points of scientific-technological cooperation for the 1981-85 period and praised the benefit resulting from that. This applies in particular to such important fields as the rationalization of lignite mining, the development and the preparation for the use of industrial robots and manipulators in the machine tool construction sector, the use of electronic control systems in the machine tool and textile machine building sector, the development and use of special microelectronic materials, as well as measures for economizing on energy and materials and for utilizing of secondary raw materials. It was agreed to increase mutual efforts to apply even more rapidly the new results of the scientific-technological cooperation in production for the benefit of the national economies of the two countries.

At the same time the main points of the scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-90 were discussed, in particular with regard to the swift application of scientific-technological findings to produce top products, the further application of the high level of specialization and cooperation, and the guarantee of the further development of the goods exchange between the two countries.

Both sides discussed the level achieved in work in the field of specialization and cooperation in science and technology, as well as in production. They took notice of the fact that, in the preparation of the 26th meeting, further specialization and cooperation agreements were signed, such as those concerning semiconductor elements and integrated circuits, position drives for industrial sewing machines, electronic measuring technology, and governor carburetors [registervergaser].

Both partners praised the joint implementation of economically important investment projects done on schedule and to a good standard. This applies in particular to the "Rudolf Harlass" foundry in Karl-Marx-Stadt and to the Klement Gottwald new steel plant in Kunicice in the CSSR. The economic commission also discussed cooperation in transportation as well as other questions. It discussed the submitted reports and confirmed the measures planned in these fields to further deepen the mutually advantageous cooperation. The consultations of the 26th meeting of the joint economic commission took place in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and in full agreement.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION VISITS MEMORIALS IN BERLIN

LD101732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The GDR: The official delegation from the capital city of Prague led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, paid homage at the Soviet Heroes Memorial in Teptow to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who had fallen in the battle for Berlin. The delegation also placed flowers at the memorial to socialists in Berlin -- Friedrichsfeld -- where representatives of the German revolutionary and workers' movement and of the political and public life of the GDR are buried. Our delegation, which is currently attending the Days of Prague in Berlin, today also visited Kabelwerke in Berlin and Oberspree, a combine for the manufacture of cables.

TOTH: U.S. MISSILES EVOKE PEACE MOVEMENT GROWTH

LD101635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Dresden, 10 Apr (ADN) -- The working committee of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) continued its discussions in Herrnhut (Dresden Bezirk) on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Metropolitan Dr Filaret of Kiev and Galich. The meeting, held under the motto "Exacerbated threat of war -- intensified peace work," was convened in order to prepare for the 6th All-Christian Peace Conference, due to take place in Prague from 2-7 July 1985. The participants in Herrnhut are theologians and Christian representatives from 27 countries of all continents, including the FRG, the GDR, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, the USSR, and the United States.

In his opening speech the CFK president, Bishop Karoly Toth, said that the peace movement had helped to mobilize people of different philosophical outlooks. This showed that at a time when the most important issue -- saving life itself -- was at risk, people were prepared to work together despite any ideological or other difference. The influence of the peace movement had increased as a result of the protest against the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The peace movement is characterized by the fact that it did not allow itself to be broken and discouraged by the official announcement of the stationing of these missiles. Bishop Karoly Toth underlined that he saw it as a concrete task of the peace movement in Europe to mobilize all reserves for a policy of detente and to reverse the present trend toward an exacerbation of international relations. "The governments of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are right in stressing that the time has come to allow actions and not words to speak. Only actions will show whether there is a chance for a return to the path of detente, arms limitation, and disarmament negotiations. For however dangerous the situation is, it is also clear that the possibilities for a detente policy are by no means exhausted."

The peace movement thus had to do its utmost to successfully continue the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament and the Vienna troop reduction negotiations for Europe and permit concrete results to be achieved.

The CFK president stressed in his speech: "It gives us great pleasure and fills us with gratitude that the GDR pursues a flexible peace policy, does not shrink from an exchange of ideas and views, and is prepared to conduct a dialogue on peaceful coexistence even with those who are deliberately hostile to socialism."

In the ensuing discussion, members of the working committee from all over the world openly expressed their views on the CFK's contribution to the preservation of peace.

The meeting will continue Wednesday with an excursion by the participants to Dresden.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIANS

AU091350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (NC) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia:

On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian people over the fascist invaders, I convey to you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC, COPWE, and the Ethiopian people, fraternal greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The Ethiopian people are today undertaking successful efforts, irrespective of the increased machinations of imperialism, to strengthen the national independence of the country under the leadership of COPWE and implement the progressive reshaping of the economic, social, and cultural sectors.

The joint striving for peace and social progress had proved to be a solid basis of the close, friendly, and comprehensive cooperation of our states and peoples. The GDR attaches extraordinary importance to this fact at a time when the course of confrontation and arms race taken by the aggressive circles of imperialism is increasing the danger of a nuclear world war.

Allow me to wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC, COPWE, and the Ethiopian people much success in continuing the Ethiopian revolution.

CORRECTION TO CHURCHES' ROLE IN PEACE

In the item headlined "CPSU Presidium Discussess Churches' Role in Peace," published in the 9 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 4, please change "CPSU" to "CDU" (correcting typographical error)

SZUROS HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING PLO OFFICIAL

LD091635 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] A Palestinian politician has been received by Matyas Szuros. The secretary of the Central Committee held talks with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], head of a delegation which is visiting Hungary. They reviewed the most recent Middle East developments and emphasized the importance of restoring the unity of the PLO.

DFLP Delegation Ends Visit

LD101929 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 10 Apr 84

["Palestinian Delegation Concludes Visit to Hungary" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) visited Hungary under the leadership of General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (HSC), April 6-10.

The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai, and HSC Chairman Sandor Harmati, and representatives of the Hungarian press.

In the cordial and friendly talks, the negotiating parties expressed concern over imperialist circles' efforts to gain military supremacy, their interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, and their policies that are a threat to world peace. The negotiating sides stated it is necessary to restore the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and that Israeli troops should be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn. The negotiating parties called for the negotiated settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question and cited as preconditions the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967 and assurance of the national rights of the Palestinian people. It was stated that an international conference should be convened to seek a negotiated settlement, with the participation of the United Nations and all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was agreed there was an urgent need for the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian movement.

HSC confirmed solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all progressive Arab social forces and acknowledged DFLP's consistent effort to restore unity. The delegation expressed its thanks to the Hungarian people and the social organizations and movements for solidarity with the Palestinians.

PEOPLE'S FRONT, KNEB DISCUSS STATE CONTROL

LD100523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] There is a need for effective state control that rests on social foundations in our country, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, and Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Committee [KNEB], stressed in their discussion today. They were agreed that wide-scale control contributes to deepening socialist democracy, and this justifies the strengthening of cooperation between the People's Front and KNEB. In the interest of the success of joint work, they considered it especially important to brief public opinion about both the experiences and the consequences of the controls.

OFFICIALS ACCOMPANY DOS SANTOS TO KRAKOW

LD101237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Angolan People's Republic and chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party, arrived in Krakow this morning together with his party and government delegation. He is accompanied by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski. The distinguished guest was welcomed in Krakow by the political and administrative authorities of the city led by Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Krakow party committee. Today's agenda provides for a visit to the Oswiecim Museum, and in the afternoon Jose Eduard dos Santos will meet with the socioeconomic aktiv of the Lenin Steelworks, and he will also tour the combine. Tomorrow, Professor Jerzy Szablowski will present the Wawel collections to the Angolan president.

ORZECHOWSKI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CUBA

For the Warsaw Television Service account of the arrival in Cuba of a Polish delegation, including Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council, and further reportage on the visit, see the Cuba section of the 10 April Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SANCTIONS PART OF ANTICOMMUNIST ECONOMIC WAR

AU091255 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Apr 84 p 4

[Jan Rusinowicz article: "What Do the Anti-Polish Restrictions Mean?"]

[Excerpts] A lot has already been written about the anti-Polish economic restrictions applied by Washington and its allies since 1981. However, it turns out that the problem has not been exhausted. The following questions in particular require answers: Why were sanctions resorted to in 1981 and not any other time? Are the sanctions an isolated event, or are they part of a wider strategic-political concept?

The restrictions were introduced at a time when the hearts and minds of Poles were outraged by the policy of prominent figures in the seventies, and at a time when Poles were also being influenced by the radical agitation from opposition and counter-revolutionary forces and by the shock caused by the introduction of martial law. Added to these was the critical market situation marked by an acute shortage of goods, especially market goods, and by the rapid devaluation of people's savings. This caused and enhanced a feeling of depression, and in some milieus even shock symptoms.

It seemed to the United States and to other centers of capitalism that the situation in our country had reached the kind of explosive stage that would favor the implementation of their plans. Therefore they decided to add fuel to the flames by tightening the economic screw and worsening the difficulties already existing.

Thus, the application of economic sanctions against Poland was calculated to bring a quick collapse to our country and to the entire socialist community. The nature of the above countries' expectations is illustrated not only by the very introduction of the restrictions, but also by the entire preceding chain of events.

It is also illustrated by a statement made by one of the chief creators of North American imperialist strategy, Henry Kissinger, which was carried by NEWSWEEK on 12 September 1983. Kissinger said that "credits are a strategic weapon and should serve to sink communist economies." And the capitalist West's credit policy toward Poland is one of the most important factors in this sphere. Kissinger's statement clearly conforms to the instructions, plans, directives, and actions aimed at combating communism by making it dependent on outside help and by causing it to collapse, in other words aimed at achieving political goals through economic means. Let us take as an example a recommendation made by a Harvard University's Russian Research Institute issue toward the end of the seventies and addressed to the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. It reads as follows: "In order to stir development inside the Soviet system and communist bloc, we should support the widest possible contacts with the communist world. Our policy should stimulate a real exchange, as opposed to an official one. The United States should try to develop numerous contacts with intellectuals inside the communist sphere, and eventually with higher and intermediate-level politicans, for the purpose of gradually influencing their ideological commitments."

Significant moments in such activity on Polish soil have been documented by a former employee in the NATO Secretariat, Ursel Lorenzen. She presented a comprehensive report on this subject after her transfer to the GDR. It emerges from this report that beginning in 1968, in other words, with the so-called March events in Poland and the counterrevolutionary failure in Czechoslovakia, the NATO bloc started under U.S. supervision to step up its activities against Poland in order to turn our country into the weakest link of the Warsaw Pact and the cause of its collapse.

A lot of data shows that NATO's anti-Polish involvement, proved by Ursel Lorenzen, mirrors Washington's idea of concentrating attention on our country as the critical fulcrum in the socialist community. These assumptions were formulated (during James Carter's presidency) by Zbigniew Brzezinski in a plan which later received the name "Operation Polonia." A Coordinating Committee for Polish Affairs set up by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and directed by Brzezinski was made responsible for carrying out this plan. It acted in close liaison with the White House's Commission for Intelligence Affairs [as published], with the CIA, and with other espionage-subversion services. A suitable role was also assigned to banks, right-wing political parties, trade unions, centers of propaganda subversion, communities of anticommunist Polish emigres, and centers of opposition inside Poland. The aim of "Operation Polonia" was to achieve a counterrevolutionary coup in our country. Two variants were foreseen: setting up by means of a "quiet" counterrevolution a "pluralistic" pro-Western government (composed of so-called moderate communists, opposition activists, and church representatives); and the second variant in case the first one failed -- causing an anticommunist uprising. These were not left to illusion, but were implemented on a wide scale as part of the anti-Polish assumptions of Washington's secret policy.

On 17 March 1978 President James Carter received from his security adviser the above-mentioned plan, the aim of which was to achieve a turnabout in our country. Explaining this plan, Brzezinski indicated that a comprehensive analysis had shown that Poland is currently the weakest link in the countries of Eastern Europe and sensitive to any fire that might break out in it. He therefore recommended the application of a complex of undertakings with the help of anti-socialist elements inside and outside our country. He wrote: "In the eighties Warsaw will have to use 90 percent of its export income to cover its debts, which will reach $18-20 billion...all available resources must be used to shape a pro-Western policy...an opposition formed out of illegal and semilegal groups will be in a position to set up a free people's resistance movement, drawing into workers, peasants, intellectuals, and students." He recommended the beginning of the eighties as a date on which to start implementing the plan, in other words a time when Poland's Western debts crossed the crisis threshold.

Concluding his explanation of the plan for a counterrevolutionary turnabout in Poland, Brzezinski said: "Therefore, our action should lead to a destabilization of the situation in Poland. Under these conditions, confusion and disarray will arise in the ranks of the PZPR, whereas the opposition will gain a mass of adherents."

The final course of events turned out to be different, despite the plans and intentions of decision-making circles in Washington and NATO. But even so the actions aimed at changing Poland into a cauldron of confusion, disarray, and destabilization caused us irreparable economic, political, and moral damage. We have drawn the right conclusions from these facts and events, and are still doing so. However, we should still remember that the anti-Polish economic restrictions imposed by Washington and its allies 2 years ago are still functioning and that, as the chain of events which has been partially analyzed here shows, they are an important part of the anticommunist and anti-Polish economic war which has been stepped up during Ronald Reagan's presidency. Through the use of these restrictions, and accompanied by a simultaneous stepping up of the armaments course, the chief centers of the industrial-military complex are striving to destroy our economic potential, and hence our defence capability and political situation. This means that the anti-Polish restrictions are not isolated, but are part of the anti-communist strategy of imperialism.

ENVOY INTERVENES IN AFP NEWSMAN'S DEPARTURE

NC111018 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 11 (AFP) -- AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent Michel Castex left here for Brussels today after Polish authorities prevented him from boarding a scheduled flight yesterday. The French ambassador in Warsaw, Jean-Bernard Raymond, said he was meeting a Polish Government official later today to lodge an official complaint about the matter.

Mr Castex, who had planned to leave for Paris yesterday at the end of his assignment here, was searched for more than a hour by customs officers, and various papers, including notebooks, family photographs and personal letters, were confiscated. After missing his flight, the authorities refused to let him leave the airport to take a room in a nearby hotel. Two embassy officials intervened to no avail. The authorities ordered him to leave on the next available flight, but attempted to delay his departure again this morning to put him on a later flight for Frankfurt. The French ambassador intervened successfully to see Mr Castex off on the Brussels plane. His Polish visa, valid until June, has been cancelled.

ZHIVKOV VISIT TERMED IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENT

LD101733 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course and outcome of the official visit of friendship to Poland by the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Todor Zhivkov. It states that the visit represented an important political event in Polish-Bulgarian bilateral relations and on the international plane. It approved the proposals and decisions adopted during the visit and recommended that all echelons and institutions concerned introduce them into the programs of their activities and ensure they are consistently implemented. The Politburo also assessed the cooperative movement activity. Proposals were formulated concerning the effectiveness of the implementation of socioeconomic objectives and ways to better meet social needs.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES POLISH-BULGARIAN RALLY

AU091500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Apr 84 p 2

["Text" of speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the Polish-Bulgarian friendship rally at the PZL Aviation Equipment Plant in Okecie, Warsaw on 4 April]

[Text] It is no accident that the PZL Aviation Equipment Plant in Okecie, Warsaw has been chosen from many Warsaw plants to play host to the party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. A representative of the work force has already spoken of the Bulgarian connections with this plant. This rally has been organized here in order to stress the great importance our two parties and state authorities attach to the continuation and development of multilateral cooperation.

There are many reasons for that, but the most important is the ideological unity of the parties and leading forces of our peoples. The recent National Conference of PZPR Delegates once again confirmed all the ideological premises of the system of People's Poland which stem from the assumption that "while merging patriotism with internationalism, we continue to implement the universal principles of socialism under Polish conditions." That is why the conference's declaration states that the proletarian internationalism of the communist and workers parties, the unity and fraternal cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, and the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle for national independence, social progress, and lasting peace are among the ideals inspiring us.

Our Bulgarian friends think and feel exactly as we do, and this creates a strong and enduring foundation of mutual trust, fraternal ties, and common goals and results in searching for the most complete political, economic, and cultural cooperation in bilateral relations and in overall relations within the socialist community. The obvious truth of that is that the strength and cohesion of our community are in the interest of its every member, that they make it easier for every member to solve his internal problems, and that they help strengthen his position in the world. In addition, an increase in the potential of every socialist country is a contribution to the strength of our camp. That has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past years and is being confirmed by the present time against the background of the international situation and the internal situation of our countries.

This year we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation and establishment of People's Poland and the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution. Anniversaries are opportunities to consider past achievements and to make various evaluations. He who loves the truth must concede that our two countries have scored historic achievements in the past 40 years.

Poland, which was reborn as a people's state, inherited prewar backwardness and war ruins. However, the revolutionary constitutional changes triggered the people's will to rapidly rebuild the ruined country and to create conditions for further social, economic, and cultural progress. Only the Poland that was building socialism was able to solve its large problems. Before the war Poland's enemies called it a "seasonal state," one that was at loggerheads with all its neighbors, one that was harassed by enormous internal contradictions, and one whose borders were constantly in danger.

That Poland belongs to the past and will never return. Our independence, sovereignty, enduring borders, and peaceful development are fully guaranteed. Supported by the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we feel safe. Besides, our own potential and that of our friends helps strengthen our international position.

A poor and backward Poland no longer exists. Old branches of industry have been greatly developed, new ones have been established, millions and millions of the unemployed have disappeared, and the most extensive segments of the people have been given access to education and culture.

We have registered enormous successes in the great cause of socialist construction, but we have not been able to avoid errors and failures, for which the deviations from socialism and not socialism itself were responsible. We have no reason to make a secret of that. We continue to be quite candid and uninhibited about it. We have also learned the necessary lessons from our painful experience, as attested to by the declaration issued by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates: "Our program for accord, struggle, and reforms expresses our effort to develop a modern, strong, and democratic state and an efficient and effective economy. The implementation of that program helps to strengthen the workers class' leading role in the country's life, to consolidate the principles of justice and people's rule, to prevent dangerous social conflicts, and to weaken the adversaries of socialism."

We have survived a severe period of internal unrest and of indiscriminate external pressures. We have been able to survive them thanks to the mobilization of the conscious, socialist forces of our people and thanks to the assistance given us by our friends -- by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, among which the People's Republic of Bulgaria occupies an important place. We have also learned and will continue to learn the necessary lessons from that fact.

The anniversary of the Bulgarian revolution is also an important event for us. We praise and respect the great achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Some of the important changes made by the socialist revolution in Bulgaria include the establishment of many new branches of industry such as shipbuildings, electronics, electroengineering, and many others. Today Bulgaria can be proud of its highly productive farming, of the steady development of scientific-technical progress, and of brilliant achievements in developing national culture.

Who is and what is responsible for all those achievements of the Bulgarian people? The answer is obvious and simple: It was the socialist political conditions that made it possible for Bulgaria to enjoy a steady sociopolitical development and a consistent economic growth.

We extend sincere wishes to the BCP and all the Bulgarian people for further progress along that road and for new achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the recent party conference devoted to the problems of quality in all spheres of economic and social life. The sources of the development of Poland and Bulgaria are the same, and so are our aspirations and goals. That is why it is necessary for us to unite our efforts still further. A strong Bulgaria means a strongr Poland. A strong Poland means a stronger Bulgaria. The present visit has made it possible for us to comprehensively review Polish-Bulgarian relations and to map out the prospects for their development. The decisions adopted during this visit will become an important incentive for a dynamic development of political, economic, and cultural-scientific relations and exchanges. That will be recorded in the documents that will be adopted at the end of the visit. One of them will be a multiyear program for developing and intensifying Polish-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

We stress most strongly the obvious truth that comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other socialist countries -- cooperation based on multiyear agreements and free from seasonal ups and downs -- is one of the major prerequisites for building a favorable future for our fatherland.

Our efforts, which are prompted by our unceasing concern for the good of the present and future generations, would no doubt be more effective and productive but for the dangers to world peace. These dangers, which have been on the increase in the past few years, have been treated by the aggressive policy of the United States and other imperialist forces. That policy is seeking to speed up the arms race, to brutually interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and to promote open aggression. The first secretaries of our parties spoke of that the day before yesterday. Their speeches also showed that only a close cooperation among the socialist countries is able to effectively oppose the dangerous trends in the world situation.

Those trends are not irreversible. Mankind is not condemned to a fatalistic march to a catastrophe. Not all the advantages of detente have been forgotten and not all the opportunities for an agreement have been eliminated.

As ever we will do all we can to halt the arms race and to achieve real progress in disarmament. We will defend the political-territorial order of Europe against the attempts of those who are dreaming of undermining the Yalta and Potsdam decisions. We will strengthen our relations with all those states that are ready to base them on respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is also playing a crucial role in the struggle for peace waged by the entire socialist camp. We are in complete agreement with Bulgaria. We express complete solidarity with our eminent guest's proposal that the Balkan region should be transformed into a nuclear-free zone. We will not begrudge any efforts to ensure that our contribution to making the world a safer place to live is as big as possible.

We are conscious of the fact that the peace and prosperity of nations are determined by diplomatic negotiations as well as by the daily creative work of each one of us. Our work will be more effective if the division of tasks within CEMA is better, if our cooperation is better, and if our production potential is exploited more efficiently. That is why Polish-Bulgarian cooperation, whose development will be promoted by the visit of this Bulgarian state-party delegation, will benefit not only our two countries, but all peace-loving mankind.

Convinced of that, we will welcome the joint declaration of friendship, which will be signed by Comrades Zhivkov and Jaruzelski, as an expression of our patriotic wishes and as the need of our hearts.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

Summary of Visit

AU091420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 84 p 2

[PAP report: "Joint Communique"]

[Text] A party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria stayed in Poland from 2 to 5 April on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and of the highest state authorities of the PPR. It was led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During its visit to Warsaw, the Bulgarian delegation placed wreathes at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum for Soviet soldiers.

The delegation attended a ceremony in which the higher agricultural-pedagogical school in Siedlice was given the name Georgi Dimitrov, after the great Bulgarian who was an outstanding aktivist in the international communist and worker movement.

At the transportation equipment plant of the Warsaw-Okecie Polish aviation plant, the Bulgarian party-state delegation had a friendly meeting with representatives of the flight crews.

During the visit Todor Zhivkov awarded Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, the highest Bulgarian decoration, the Georgi Dimitrov Order, which was granted by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of General Jaruzelski's 60th birthday in recognition of his personal contribution to the development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP, the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the peoples of both countries, and in recognition of the outstanding service he has rendered in the consolidation of the unity of the states of the socialist community and the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and in the struggle for permanent peace and the triumph of socialist ideals.

During the visit, talks took place between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov reported to one another on the situation in both fraternal parties and states, assessed the state of the cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP and between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and discussed the prospects for its further development. They also exchanged views on key issues in the current situation in Europe and the world and in the international communist and workers movement.

The following persons took part in the official talks between the party-state delegations of the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which were chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov:

For the Polish side:

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council;

Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier of the PPR Council of Ministers;

Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers;

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier of the PPR Council of Ministers;

Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR Foreign Affairs Minister;

Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planningn Commission;

Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier of the PPR Council of Ministers; and Wladyslaw Napieraj, extraordinary ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For the Bulgarian side:

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union;

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and People's Republic of Bulgaria minister of foreign affairs;

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; and

Georgi Georgiev, extraordinary ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PPR.

In addition to plenary discussions, working group meetings were also held with the participation of members from both delegations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, which took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding and which were characterized by a complete unanimity of views.

A declaration was signed during the visit on the consolidation of friendship and the development of cooperation between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as was a multiyear program of developing and extending the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation program between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, the BCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendship visit to Bulgaria.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Joint Declaration

AU091800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 84 p 2

["Polish-Bulgarian Joint Declaration"]

[Text] As a result of the talks held in Warsaw from 2 to 5 April between a party-state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and a party-state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the sides adopted the following declaration:

The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aiming at the constant development of comprehensive relations for permanent friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the unity of the goals of socialist development; implementing the decisions made in the Polish-Bulgarian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in April 1967; wishing to continue to consolidate the firm alliance and friendship they have with the USSR, and the strength and unity of the community of socialist states; working in the belief that this suits the vital interests of both peoples; that it serves detente and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the whole world, and favors the development of international cooperation; and guiding themselves by the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the 12th BCP Congress:

I.

Both sides express satisfaction at the progress made in the development of Polish-Bulgarian relations since the visit of the Polish party-state delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in May 1982 and stress the need to make further efforts to extend and develop mutual and favorable cooperation.

They state that cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is the decisive link in the development of friendly relations between the two socialist states and their peoples.

The PZPR and the BCP will continue to tighten their fraternal contacts on all levels, to exchange experiences in the building of socialism, and to consult on current international problems.

The Polish side highly appraised the successes achieved in all the fields of the building of socialism in Bulgaria under the leadership of the BCP.

The Bulgarian side confirmed its full support for the policies of the PZPR and the measures taken by the Polish Government and all the patriotic forces in Poland in the building of socialism, the consolidation of society, and the political and economic stabilization of the country.

Both delegations stressed their interest in developing contacts between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the ZSL and the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union, and between trade unions, youth, women's, and other social organizations. The sides indicated the importance of the cooperation between separate voivodships and regions in Poland and Bulgaria and between the work forces of both fraternal peoples.

The sides stated with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in the fields of economic relations and trade between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This progress is the result of the coordination of social and economic policies as well as of the development of economic integration, both in bilateral relations and in CEMA. They unanimously stressed the importance they attach, in particular, to specialization and production cooperation. They also pointed to the possibility of exploiting the existing production potentials even better in order to satisfy the economic needs of both countries more fully, especially in fields such as the machine industry -- including the production of machines for the construction industry, for road building, and for refrigeration equipment -- the shipbuilding industry, the automotive industry, the production of high-pressure engines, the electronics and electrical engineering industry, the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and the food economy.

Interest was expressed in developing Polish-Bulgarian cooperation involving imports from the capitalist countries that are trying to exploit economic international relations to exert political pressure. This cooperation is already bringing visible results while its further development will help to make up for the negative results of the discriminatory policies of the United States and some of its NATO allies.

Both delegations emphasized the need for the considerable development of scientific and technological cooperation in areas involving economic cooperation, particularly in the reduction of the use of materials and energy in production, as well as in areas that are intended to start specialization and coproduction.

It was stressed that the "multiyear program for further development and extension of economic, scientific, and technological development between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria," which was adopted during the visit, is a document of great importance. Its implementation will favor the further long-term socioeconomic development of both countries to a great extent.

Both sides unanimously stressed the special importance of coordinating socioeconomic development plans which are aimed at further developing the economic integration of and cooperation between the two countries. On the basis of this, the governments and the central planning bodies of the two countries will embark on activities aimed at intensive development of mutual economic relations and increased trade in 1984-90, and for a longer timespan in certain fields.

The sides will aim to develop direct cooperation between the enterprises and economic organizations of Poland and Bulgaria.

Both sides positively assess the contribution made by the Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation Commission to the development of bilateral and mutually beneficial economic relations.

They expressed their full readiness to make a further active contribution to the acceleration of the process of economic socialist integration. In connection with this, they expressed the belief that the upcoming summit meeting between CEMA member-state representatives will definitely contribute to the development of multilateral economic cooperation among the socialist states.

Intensive cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, the mass media, the health service, and tourism are of great importance to mutual familiarization, to bringing the people closer together, and to the development of friendship between Poland and Bulgaria.

In connection with this the important role that is played by the establishment of contact between the citizens of both countries is stressed by both sides. The sides will continue to favor the development of various ways of organizing vacations within the framework of the trade unions and holiday exchange trips for children and young people.

Both sides stressed the importance of the 40th anniversary of the PPR and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They believe that the approaching celebrations of these important anniversaries will be a good occasion on which to publicize the achievements of the building of socialism in the societies of the two friendly countries.

II.

In reviewing the current international situation, both sides emphasized the firm resolve of their parties and states to actively contribute to the consolidation of the unity, cohesion, and defensive power of the Warsaw Pact and to make further concordant moves in the international arena for the sake of preserving peace and ensuring the security of the nations.

The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria state that the international situation has worsened considerably and that East-West relations have become acutely aggravated on all levels. This is the result of the policy of confrontation which is being implemented by the United States and certain of its NATO allies, who are aiming to gain military superiority and change the existing military and strategic balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has increased the threat to the states of the socialist community. The Governments of the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully support the moves made in reply to this deployment by the USSR -- with the agreement of the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR -- moves aimed at preserving the strategic balance and ensuring the security of all the states of the socialist community as well as peace in Europe and the world.

It was stated that in recent years the United States has activated its imperialist policy of brutal interference in the internal affairs of other countries in various parts of the world by directly involving its own armed forces in regional conflicts and by using military intervention to overthrow democratic governments. The implementation of this policy is being accompanied by the violation of generally recognized international standards, by political and economic extortion, illegal sanctions and discrimination, and by the abuse of rights and of basic human liberties. The biased revanchist and revisionist forces of imperialism, particularly in the FRG, have grown in intensity, and attempts have even been made to question the territorial and political reality of Europe which was shaped after World War II.

The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have declared that they will resolutely oppose these dangerous trends in the development of the international situation, which threaten peace, security, and cooperation between countries.

The policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different systems, which was expressed in the Final Act of the CSCE in Helsinki, enjoys the broadest support of the people of the world. Poland and Bulgaria, as well as the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, will continue to act in the interest of implementing the important proposals that serve the preservation of peace, the halting of the arms race, and disarmament, which are contained in the Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Prague in January 1983 and in the declaration made in Moscow in June 1983 by seven socialist state leaders.

The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are lending their full support to the initiatives put forward by the USSR that are aimed at protecting humanity from the new phase of nuclear weapons and at eliminating the threat of a nuclear conflict.

Poland and Bulgaria will continue to actively participate in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They believe that the conference should adopt important means which would favor the restoration of mutual trust in international relations, as well as the negotiation of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO on the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, and on reducing military expenditure.

Another important move would be for all states that are in possession of nuclear weapons to abandon the idea of using them as a first-strike weapon, as the Soviet Union has done.

Both sides supported the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, in southern Europe, as well as in the Baltic Sea and other parts of the continent.

The Polish side highly assessed the consistency and the constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the sake of good relations and its role in the development of the peaceful initiatives in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

The Bulgarian side expressed its full support for Poland's activities for the sake of the inviolability of the territorial and political reality that was shaped in Europe as the basis of a permanent peace, as well as for the initiatives it has taken in the building of trust in international economic relations.

Both sides expressed their concern over the conflict in the Near East, Israel's aggressive policies, and U.S. military interference in Lebanon. They welcomed the victory of the progressive forces in Lebanon, which has been achieved through the annulment of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria reiterated their support for the Arab people of Palestine in their goal of exercising their national rights and of creating an independent state. They support the settlement of the conflict in the Near East by peaceful means and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Poland and Bulgaria expressed concern in connection with the worsening of the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean which is caused by the policies of the United States. They condemn its aggressive activities against Nicaragua, the threats and provocation it aims at Cuba, and its interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other Central American states.

Both sides condemn the aggressive racial moves made by the South African regime which are aimed against the independent states of Africa. They support the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and national independence under the leadership of their only rightful representative -- the South-West African People's Organization. They expressed their full solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress against racial discrimination and apartheid.

They stressed the contribution made by the movement of nonaligned countries to the struggle for peace, halting the arms race, disarmament, and the development of international economic relations based on democratic and just principles.

The PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria support the consolidation of the role of the United Nations Organization in its activities for international peace and security based on the strict observance of the UN Charter.

III.

Both sides expressed the deep belief that the visit of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Poland under the leadership of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will considerably serve to consolidate the fraternal friendship and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP, between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and between the societies of both countries.

The results of the visit will contribute to the consolidation of unity and the cohesion of the states of the socialist community in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Warsaw, 5 April, 1984

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO HUNGARIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101102 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Hungarian counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation -- we send friendly greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Hungarian people, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and to you, personally, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

It is with great affection and admiration that the Polish people continue to watch the successes that the Hungarian working people are achieving under the leadership of the MSZMP in the construction of socialism.

Together with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, the Hungarian People's Republic continues to develop international activities for the benefit of peace, detente, and disarmament, to restore the atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation in international relations, and to actively contribute to implementing the peace policy of the socialist community countries.

We highly value Hungary's contribution to intensifying the socialist economic integration of the members of CEMA, which is one of the decisive factors in their successful development.

We are pleased that the fraternal relations and friendly cooperations between the PZPR and the MSZMP, as well as between our two socialist countries and peoples continue to constantly expand and to acquire new values in the interest of our two countries and the entire socialist camp, as eloquently attested to by the visit to Poland last October of your country's party-government delegation. Our relations and cooperation are based on rich historical traditions, the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism, and socialist internationalism. We are determined to do everything in the future to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples.

Dear comrades, on your national day we extend to you and to all the Hungarian people our wishes for further successes in the construction of socialism in your fatherland. We also extend our best wishes for good health and prosperity to you personally.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR

GASPAR REMARKS ON REEMERGING TRADE UNIONS

AU091435 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview given by WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar to Teresa Grabczynska: "Not Even for a Moment Have We Ceased Cooperation With Polish Trade Unionists"; date and place not given]

[Text] Grabczynska: Comrade Gaspar, as WFTU chairman you see problems in the trade union movement on a wider scale than just in Poland. Hence the question: When do you think the reemerging Polish trade unions, which are already significant in our lives, can be represented within the WFTU, the most important of the international trade union organizations?

Gaspar: The WFTU joins about 70 percent of trade union members in the socialist, capitalist, and developing countries. It represents working people from all over the world who are joined by common class interests. As a founder-member of the WFTU, Poland has always taken an active part in the work of the world federation. I believe it will soon find itself once again within the body of energetic WFTU activists and that it will rediscover its rightful place in the international workers movement. Not even during the most dramatic and difficult moments your country has experienced in recent years have we given up cooperation with Polish trade unionists. Furthermore, friendly relations between the WFTU and Poland are developing in line with the revival of the class movement in Poland.

Last fall, for example, Polish trade unionists were represented at the meeting of the WFTU leadership in Damascus by the trade union of steelworkers. I can firmly say that these contacts are permanent and will develop in line with the rebuilding and strengthening of the Polish trade union movement.

The WFTU generally maintains contacts with only one national trade union, but in your country there are numerous national representations. Judging, however, from the observations I have made and the impressions I have received during my visit to Poland, one can see normalization and a consolidation of trade union forces in this area too.

Grabczynska: The next question concerns reviving the contacts and strengthening the -- let us be honest -- weakened ties between the Polish trade union movement and fraternal trade unions in the socialist countries. These contacts have already revived in recent months, as is illustrated, among other things, by the signing of a tourist agreement with the GDR. What do current Polish-Hungarian relations look like in the trade union sphere?

Gaspar: It is pleasing that the Poles are already entering the international arena more boldly. The agreement with GDR trade unionists concerning vacations also illustrates this. Maybe the agreement is not characteristic of the essence of cooperation between trade unionists in various countries, but it is a favorable additional feature. Representatives of your unions have been to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and we have also received them in Hungary. So multifaceted interunion working contacts with the countries of the socialist community are tightening. Here we see to it that no one interferes in Polish affairs in any way. I believe, however, that if a trade union in any country is to modernize itself and its activity, it must acquaint itself well without the resultant conclusions and observations, it is more difficult to correctly outline the tasks facing new trade union organizations. But, and I wish to stress this, one should not automatically model oneself on others.

We in Hungary can understand the situation in your country well, because our society also experienced a great upheaval in 1956. One can seek certain analogies and similarities in these events, including in the area of supreme political principles. But I believe that Polish trade unionists have adopted a good principle which professes the need to listen to everyone in order to perform one's own work better without copying and transferring alien models onto one's home ground. Of course, if during the course of our working contacts we reach the conclusion that there are some features or proposals of which Polish trade unionists would like to take advantage, they are completely free to choose to do so.

I am convinced that right now the most important question is: How is the reviving class trade union movement being assimilated by Polish society? How can it perform its functions and tasks defined by the interests of the country and of working people the best way? In my opinion, the new trade union activists know very well what needs to be done; that they know they have embarked upon a certain road and that the choice they have made is correct. My feelings have been confirmed by talks with workers and by the lively discussions I have held with trade unionists and also with those who have not yet decided to join.

Grabczynska: During your visit you took part in several such meetings in Warsaw, Poznan, and Zyrardow. What impression have you gained from the meetings, comrade?

Gaspar: I cannot call my visits to Poland a vacation. They have been exhausting working meetings. The visits were dictated by various considerations. Among other things, we wanted to take a close look at the development of the Polish trade union movement and enrich our knowledge with new observations and conclusions. And we also wanted to make comparisons with our own Hungarian experiences. One should remember that what Poland has experienced and is experiencing is not solely a Polish affair. Neither have the events in Hungary been only a Hungarian affair. In both cases common interests required that the stabilization of the country's life be embarked upon in order to speed up the consolidation of society. These are important issues for all socialist states and for the entire progressive trade union movement.

This has not been my first visit to Poland. I have visited it several times over recent years. I was able to take a close look at the transformations and processes taking place at various stages in the revival and consolidation of the trade unions. What are my impressions right now? It seems that the workers have not yet rid themselves completely of all their doubts, but their approach to the new unions is changing visibly. Many have revalued their ideas and are now wondering if the new unions are right after all. However, the union activists and people already in them know they have choosen the correct road and know what they are doing. They know that heavy work awaits them.

Grabczynska: I would like to address my last question to you as WFTU chairman. What current problems in the international trade union movement are attracting the WFTU's particular attention and guiding its action?

Gaspar: We are tackling problems which are the most important ones to working people all over the world, including the struggle against all threats to peace and against the effects of the economic crisis, which is felt particularly by people in the Third World. We must stubbornly fight for peace and security and oppose the burgeoning arms race. We are trying to help change the international climate, and we firmly support improving it and guaranteeing mankind lasting peace.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS

AU110821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 11 Apr 84

["SCINTEIA on Mining of Nicaragua's Harbours, an Action Harming Deeply the Interests of Peace" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1984 -- An editorial note run on April 11 by SCINTEIA reads: Mining of Nicaragua's harbours is of a nature to stir the legitimate concern of the public opinion in Romania and in other countries. The gravity of the situation is all the more marked since a number of merchant ships flying the colours of various states have been seriously damaged by explosions of those mines.

No doubt, this action is a grave trespassing of the Nicaraguan state's independence and sovereignty as well as an infringement upon the norms of international law. Nowadays, when throughout the world the peoples' will to develop free and independent, free from foreign interference, asserts itself powerfully, when observance of these norms and principles is vital for the cause of peace, for the cooperation among peoples, the mining of the Republic of Nicaragua's harbours is an obvious manifestation of the policy of strength and an attempt to make pressure on the leadership of an independent and sovereign state, a member of the United Nations Organization. The fact is significant that a series have expressed disagreement with such acts that are not compatible with the norms of international life.

With tension growing in Central America, such an action -- which in fact is the equivalent of a military blockade -- is a serious danger and leads to further worsening the tension in the zone, putting in jeopardy the cause of peace in Central America and throughout the world. In order to achieve peace, detente and understanding among peoples, to overcome the grave tension prevailing in the international life a stop has to be put to the interference into and pressure exerted on the Nicaraguan people while observing its inalienable right to be master of its own fate and decide freely on the paths of its economic and social development.

Expressing deep concern over the new situation in the spirit of Socialist Romania's principled policy and of her consistent stance regarding observance of the peoples' sovereignty and independence and the right of each of them to decide self-dependently on their destinies, the Romanian public opinion disapproves firmly of the mining of Nicaragua's harbours and asks that an end be put to such actions that run counter to the interests of peace and detente in the zone and throughout the world.

DASCALESCU MEETS SADDAM HUSAYN IN BAGHDAD

AU101931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad AGERPRES 10/4/1984 -- Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, received on April 10, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, now paying an official visit to Iraq.

On the occasion, from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, was conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Iraqi people wishes of peace and prosperity.

Vividly thanking for the message, President Saddam Husayn asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute of friendship and best wishes of good health, personal happiness and success, of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people. President Saddam Husayn was highly appreciative of the steady concern of the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, over the development and deepening of bilateral relations, the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and close collaboration between Romania and Iraq in all domains of mutual interest, an outcome of the recommendations made by the two heads of state, of the agreements covenanted during the summit dialogue, which offer favourable opportunities to Romanian-Iraqi relations. The two sides considered that further action should be taken to identify new ways and means which should provide for the expansion of cooperation in all domains of mutual concern. The conviction was expressed that the broadening of the collaboration between the two countries in key economic branches, through other cooperation venture, provided best prospects for a good and fruitful long-term cooperation, for the expansion of trade exchanges on mutually advantageous bases.

Approaching major issues of the international life, Romania and Iraq expressed their concern over the unprecedented deterioration of the situation in the world, over the alarming escalation of the arms race which entered a particularly dangerous phase and, at the same time, the two countries expressed their determination to take steady action to overcome the tension in the world.

The Romanian prime minister set forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's viewpoints and considerations on the evolution of the international situation, on the need for everything possible to be done to resume the policy of peace, detente, independent development and broad cooperation among nations, for a passage to firm measures to halt the arms race, to disarmament and nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, for the narrowing down of the gaps between rich and poor countries and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the democratization of the whole international life, for an exclusively political and negotiated settlement of all conflicts and interstate confrontations.

President Saddam Husayn spoke about latest developments in the Iraq-Iran conflict and set forth his stands on the cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two neighbour countries. He was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's clear-sighted and consistent stand on the Middle East, of the Romanian head of state's actions and initiatives for the settlement of the conflict in that area.

Stress was laid on the fact that Romania militated steadfastly for an undelayed cessation of military actions, for the withdrawal of troops, on either side, within the internationally acknowledged boundaries. It was assessed that at present the peril of the universalization of the conflict loomed ahead more than ever, with most serious consequences for peace and security in that region and throughout the world and it was emphasized that an exclusively negotiated resolution of all disputed issues between Iran and Iraq was in the interest of the two peoples, of international peace and stability.

At the close of the interview, the two sides expressed the belief that the development of bilateral collaboration and the deepening of collaboration in the international life accorded with the interests of free and independent development of the friendly Romanian and Iraqi peoples, of the general cause of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

ANDREI RECEIVES SUDANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU101821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/4/1984 -- Stefan Adrei, Romanian foreign minister, had an interview with 'Iz-al-'Ayn as-Sayid, speaker of the People's Assembly of Sudan, president of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, on April 10, and they discussed the ways and means to further develop Romanian-Sudanese relations and exchanged views on current international issues.

The Sudanese delegation also had an interview with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ISRAELI LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU101827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/4/1984 -- On April 10 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Menahem Ariav, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Israel Labour Party, now on a Romanian visit.

The guest conveyed to the leader of the RCP and Romanian state a message on behalf of the chairman of the Israel Labour Party, Shimon Peres, as well as wishes of success and prosperity addressed to the Romanian people. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and, in turn, addressed to the chairman of the Israel Labour Party his friendly salute, wishes of success in his activity and in that of the Israel Labour Party.

During the talks, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides brought forth the positive evolution of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Israel Labour Party and expressed the belief that they contributed to the promotion of good relations of collaboration between Romania and Israel, to the interest of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Within the exchange of views on current international issues special attention was paid to the Middle East developments. President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's consistent stance that everything has to be done for solving the Middle East issues as well as all the interstate conflicts by way of negotiations. The sides [plural as received] highlighted the need for political and diplomatic actions to be intensified in view of finding global solutions to the problems in the zone, setting in a just, lasting peace in the Middle East, based on the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, solving the Palestinian issue by acknowledging that people's legitimate right to self-determination and independent statehood, and guaranteeing independence and security to all the states in the region.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN TAX TREATY DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED -- Bucharest AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- The instruments of ratification of the agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Malaysia on avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion on income tax, signed in Kuala Lumpur on November 26, 1982, were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest on April 7. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1303 GMT 7 Apr 84 AU]

MOJSOV, JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD101818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today received Toshijiro Nakajima, Japan's deputy foreign minister and co-chairman of the Japanese-Yugoslav Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Mojsov and Nakajima underlined that bilateral economic cooperation should be further promoted and pointed out the importance of balanced trade. They also exchanged views on current international issues.

KOVACEVIC TO MEDITERRANEAN PROTECTION MEETING

AU101244 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] Athens, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- An extraordinary ministerial meeting of Mediterranean countries will be held in Athens form 10-13 April to discuss the results achieved thus far in realizing the joint action program for the protection of the Mediterranean -- coastal waters, seafood resources, and coastal regions of the Mediterranean -- from pollution.

During the 4-day meeting, which will be chaired by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, representatives of 18 countries and the EEC will also exchange opinions about "several urgent recommendations for undertaking concrete actions" that were proposed to Mediterranean countries' governments by Dr Mustafa Tulba, executive director of the United Naions Environment Program (UNEP).

The long-term "operation of saving the Mediterranean," which is considered the largest tourist resort in the world, started 2 years ago. With the help of the experts in the permanent headquarters of the Coordination Center of the International Program for the Protection of the Sea and Environment in the Mediterranean region which officially started work in Athens on 1 October 1982, special teams of experts from about 100 maritime laboratories and other institutions in Mediterranean countries are already concerning themselves with the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. The agreement on the protection of the Mediterranean, which was signed by Yugoslavia, among others, is the first international document directly dealing with continental sources of pollution.

STEEL INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR STAGNATING

AU101253 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 84 p 4

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr -- A commission of the Yugoslav Association of Iron and Steel Industry, headed by Zarko Kolenda, president of the managing board of the Zenica Mining Iron and Steel Combine, is visiting Moscow. During the talks with a commission of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the SFRY, headed by Deputy Minister Georgiy Sergeyev, it was jointly assessed that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR during recent years -- within the program for 1981-85 -- is satisfying, but it was pointed out that there is a need and real basis for it to widen and develop.

The representatives of the two countries noted that, within the economic cooperation, there is delay in realizing annual agreements, trade shows a tendency to decline, and commercial obligations based on agreements are not being fulfilled on time.

PROCEDURES, RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELECTION SYSTEM

LD072203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 7Apr 84

[Branko Andjic report]

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 7 (TANJUG) -- Objections saying that the Yugoslav election system is too elaborate, intricate, and often incomprehensible to the voters have now resulted in a constructive democratic debate on how to bring elections into harmony with the overall self-management transformation of the Yugoslav society. The debate began toward the end of last year.

Domestic press, political forums, and scientific meetings have often objected that the existing election system is insufficiently democratic, and that it is not a function of the authentic Yugoslav delegate system.

Introduced by the 1974 Constitution, the delegate system should transcend the major shortcomings of the previous deputy system under which the elected "do not give accountings" to their electors. Under the delegate system, however, the electorate are entitled to recalling their delegates, and submitting suggestions or proposals, while the delegate is brought under obligation during his term to consult his "electoral base". According to many views, the existing election system does not seem to respect sufficiently these principles, so that it should be worked out in still more detail.

Most generally, the remarks to the existing election system in Yugoslavia boil down to noting that it has insufficiently developed the democratic possibilities of the decisive influence by the "delegate base" on decision-making, especially during the process of running the candidates.

The system supposed to ensure the essential and continuous influence by the "base" has been defined too intricately and inadequately, political scientists assert. Dr Najdan Pasic, dean of the Yugoslav political science, points to a largescale bureaucratization in recruiting the cadres during election practices, while scientific gatherings present poll results to illustrate the working people's declining interest in elections, and their not knowing election procedures.

A finding by the Institute for Political Studies in Belgrade says that over 60 percent of the electorate admit they are insufficiently familiarized with the election system, while the massive response at elections is interpreted more by patriotism and by general support to Yugoslavia's policy than by the citizens' interest in personally acting on the election of delegates.

The Yugoslav society cannot be reproached for the last of desires to have its election system adjusted to the spirit of the present day and to the dynamic of social development. Whereas none of the socialist countries had offered any original solutions as regards elections, Yugoslavia carried extensive legislation regulating the elections in the period 1945-1982.

The current debate is in keeping with the stands taken by the latest party congress concerning critical analyses of the Yugoslav political system.

The election procedure in Yugoslavia unfolds in two stages. In the first stage, delegations are chosen by direct elections, and this stage is very democratic. At the second stage, delegates are chosen and, during this stage, the influence of working people, even that of their delegations, becomes more and more narrowed down going from the elections for communal assemblies upward to those for the assemblies of larger-sized socio-political communities. Conferences at which candidates are run are crucial as to this question. Thus the Zagreb weekly "DANAS" quoted a political worker from Serbia as saying that "they (conferences) have expropriated the role and rights of the delegations". This was confirmed by a poll conducted in Serbia: 65 per cent of the questioned were most interested in communal elections, 1.1 per cent in the elections for the Assembly of Serbia, and 3.3 per cent in the elections for the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The working group of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance recently pointed out the dominant role of coordinating bodies in its analysis of the debate on the election system in Yugoslavia. Forums, scientists, and the public consider that the work of these coordinating bodies must be public in order to achieve a greater democraticization of the elections and enable the electorate to become better acquainted with candidates running for office.

According to the analysis of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance a greater degree of responsibility is demanded from delegates in relations to their electorate. It is also stressed that the procedure for a possible recall of delegates is too complicated. A demand that also prevails is that in the system of elections it must become a rule that several candidates run for office of functionaries and delegates.

Increasingly frequent references are made to Tito's words at the eleventh party congress that several candidates should run for highest offices in Yugoslavia. In the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia positive results have already been noted at latest elections where several candidates ran for delegate in municipal social-political councils.

A democratic debate on greater democracy in the Yugoslav election system is not finished, but it is apparent that an unanimous conviction prevails that it is neccesary to have several candidates run for one office, to ensure greater publicness of the work of bodies running the election of candidates and greater responsibility of delegations and delegates, as well as to simplify the procedure for a recall.

This spring some ten thousand functionaries will be elected, at all levels, from municipality to federation. Among them are some forty top state functionaries. By April 15 the parliaments of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces will elect by secret ballot and two-thirds majority eight members for the net Presidency of Yugoslavia with a five-year mandate and with the possiblity of serving two mandates in all.

ARMY LCY PRESIDIUM NOMINATES CANDIDATES

AU101639 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, which was preceded by broad democratic discussions and consultations, has adopted the proposal that, from a large number of candidates, Georgije Jovicic be nominated candidate for president of the committee, and Simeon Buncic, candidate for secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army Ivan Padovan has been proposed for the vacated post of member of the LCY Central Committee Statutory Commission.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC PRESIDIUM CANDIDATES

AU101643 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7/8 Apr 84 p 8

[E.D. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Apr -- The Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, proceeding from the principles and criteria of the cadre policy adopted at the eighth congress of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the social accord on implementing the cadre policy in the republic, has adopted the proposal that Mato Andric, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be nominated candidate for president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina for a 1-year term of office, and that Zivko Grubor, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be proposed for secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Statute of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, these proposals were submitted to the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and will be discussed at the next session of the Central Committee, which is scheduled for 19 April this year.

Other Candidates for Posts

AU101659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7/8 Apr 84 p 8

[E.D. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Apr -- The Republican Conference Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP has adopted proposals and initiatives for selecting candidates for the most responsible posts in Bosnia-Hercegovina and the federation. The proposal was adopted that Stojan Bjelajac be a candidate for president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. Milanko Renovica, who is now president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was nominated as candidate for the same post. Members of the Presidium also supported the proposal that Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, should be a candidate for the president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The proposal was also adopted that Salko Oruc, member of the Republican Assembly Presidium and its delegation to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, be a candidate for president of the Republican Assembly. Ljubica Lazic, currently vice president of the Republican Assembly, was proposed for vice president of the Republican Assembly. The proposals that Olga Sormaz be elected president of the Chamber of the Associated Labor, Kemal Karacic for president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, and Nikola Selak, president of the Chamber of Communists of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina were also supported. The Presidium also adopted the proposals that Rade Galeb, president of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, be reelected to this post, and that Muhamed Besic, member of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, be elected secretary of the Presidium.

The agenda of today's session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP also included current problems of organizing cultural celebrations in this republic in the light of implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and Measures, and a draft accord on social directing of the allocation of net income and on the distribution of funds for personal incomes and public expenditures in 1984.

BUKLEVSKI FOR PRESIDENT OF MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY

AU101637 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 84 p 3

[M.B. report]

[Text] Skopje, 5 Apr -- Tome Buklevski, member of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia, is the candidate for president of the Presidency. This nomination has been made by the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia in conformity with the position of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia. The proposal was unanimously endorsed by the Coordination Committee for the Implementation of the Cadre Policy in the SR of Macedonia, and it was also supported at a session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia.

CATHOLIC, ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS PRESS ATTACKED

AU091932 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 and 30 March, in each issue on page 4, carries a two-installment 4,500-word article by Rajko Vujatovic entitled "Religious Press in the Mirror" dealing with religious newspapers. These papers, he says, "exceeding the constitutional and legal frameworks delineating the position of the religious communities, have to a great extent become political. This phenomenon is most pronounced in GLAS KONCILA and PRAVOSLAVLJE, the largest circulation newspapers of the Catholic Church and the Serbian Orthodox Church respectively, which does not mean that the tendency toward politicization is not present to a somewhat lesser degree on the pages of other religious magazine."

Vuyjatovic bases his article on an analysis recently prepared by the Republican Committee for Information of the Croatian Assembly which will be discussed in two bodies of the SAWP of Croatia. The basic assessment of the analysis is that "a part of the Catholic and Orthodox press carries articles which have nothing in common with religious subject matter."

Dealing with GLAS KONCILA in his first 2,400-word installment Vujatovic says that "it can be freely asserted that this organ tries to display "pretensions" of a political information newspaper." "Nevertheless, the politicization of this newspaper in the past year is manifested mostly in the identification of the religious and the national aspects." The Church again and again stresses that "nobody has the right to prevent the Church from caring for man in all his dimensions."

GLAS KONICLA reported Cardinal Kuharic's speeches in February 1983 and 1984 on the anniversaries of Cardinal Stepinac's death, displaying "a striving to rehabilitate Cardinal Stepinac, despite the fact that our public has said everything it wanted to say about Stepinac, stressing that the cardinal was tried for deeds committed during the war and was convicted." GLAS KONCILA also defended some who had been convicted of nationalist acts but attended some religious ceremonies in Subotica, saying: "Who dares to ask the church community to exclude from its public ceremonies people who somebody somewhere had politically disqualified."

Vujatovic says that GLAS KONCILA defending the bishop of Krk who stated last October that "we will fight against godless materialism even if blood is shed." "The fact that GLAS KONCILA considers this speech by the Krk bishop as 'very inspired,' is a matter of at least of elementary good manners in a society which contains religious people but also those who are not religious, or who belong to other religious communities," Vujatovic says.

He also cites instances of GLAS KONCILA stressing "the living, organic, and unbreakable link between the Church and the Croatian people," claiming that the Church has "the right to express moral judgements even regarding matters that relate to the political system," and attacking atheism and "the greatest social evil."

In his second 2,100-word installment, Vujatovic deals with PRAVOSLAVLJE, again on the basis of the analysis of the republican committee. He says: "We say nothing new if we say that PRAVOSLAVLJE on its pages frequently carries articles with unacceptable political connotations, which try, like GLAS KONCILA, to equate belonging to a religion with belonging to a nation, or rather to equate othodoxy with being a Serb. In this connection, the Serbian Orthodox Church very frequently tries to present itself as the only force capable of protecting the Serbian people. This thesis is particularly pronounced in reporting the situation in Kosovo. The same religious community is, through the pages of PRAVOSLAVJE, the source of the thesis about the so-called endangering of the Serbian people not only throughout history, but also in modern times.

"In the same organ one notices articles which try to create discord between the Croatian and the Serbian peoples." Vujatovic cites the example of an article by Atanasije Jevtic, giving no date of publication, which purported to show that "the Serbian Orthodox Church is encountering obstacles to its activities in the SR of Croatia," but which referred to Croatia as "'our western regions'". PRAVOSLAVLJE is also accused of carrying articles which, "to put it mildly, demand that the LCY program be reexamined" as regards the attitude of LCY members toward religion.

According to Vujatovic, "the politicization tendency of a part of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and of course of its press, is chiefly manifested in an orthodox cult of St Sava." The saint is for them "the exclusive father of the Serbian nation: or the "determinant of the Serbian people," Vujatovic says, quoting from articles published on 15 January and 15 February. These express fear that "he who kills the St Sava spirit in the Serbs kills and anihilates all the Serbs," and note that St Sava is no longer celebrated in schools in Serbia.

"PRAVOSLAVLJE in its pages also very often describes the horrors to which Serbs were exposed during the notorious so-called 'Independent State of Croatia' (set up by Hitler in 1941). However, the paper never, or hardly ever, writes about similar or identical deeds of horror which were perpetrated by the Chetniks during World War II," Vujatovic says.

He concludes with the following undated quotation from PRAVOSLAVLJE: "'Religion and religious people are least at fault for the situation in which we find ourselves. For they neither occupy leading positions to decide on the main courses of society, nor does anybody ask them anything... Thus, religion and its adherents are expiating for the sins of others, just like that Old Testament goat, pushed powerless and unprotected in the hands of the executioner...'"

"What can we add to all this?" Vujatovic remarks at the end of his article.